

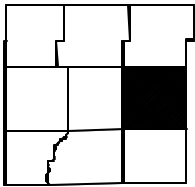
# Facilities & Services Needs Assessment: Warren Township



## Indy Island

As a 99-acre school/park site, Raymond Park is classified as a Magnet Park and is designed for major public gatherings that provide positive recreation experiences for people of all ages and various interests.

Located in the west wing of Raymond School, Indy Island (pictured) is an indoor water park with three pools.



1999

Department of Metropolitan Development  
Division of Planning

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Development Corporation*

Jeff Swensson - *MSD Warren Township*

Randy Wright - *Community Hospital East*

## FACILITIES & SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT: WARREN TOWNSHIP

The Facilities and Services Needs Assessment is a master list of facilities and services with supporting maps and tables. This is not a plan that shows where facilities or services should be located. It is an assessment that looks at:

- current supply of the township's facilities and services;
- current demand for facilities and services;
- likely future levels of demand based on projected population; and
- a comparison of supply and demand to determine need.

The Metropolitan Development Commission (MDC) adopted the existing comprehensive land use plan for Warren Township in 1992. This Assessment is not an update of the land use plan; it will not make land use recommendations for specific parcels of land. However, the information contained in this assessment will provide background information that will be critical to the next comprehensive land use plan update.

## Issues Explored

### Population scenarios

Many service providers allocate their services based on the number of persons to be served or upon some other demographic factor such as age or income. Consequently, good demographic projections are needed.

### *Supply of facilities and services*

A simple formula for determining the need for additional facilities and services is the demand minus the supply equals the unmet need (Demand - Supply = Need). The various service providers will have different ways of measuring supply. It

may be by number of facilities, by acres, by number of staff persons or by some other factor. Determining current supply is important to this assessment.

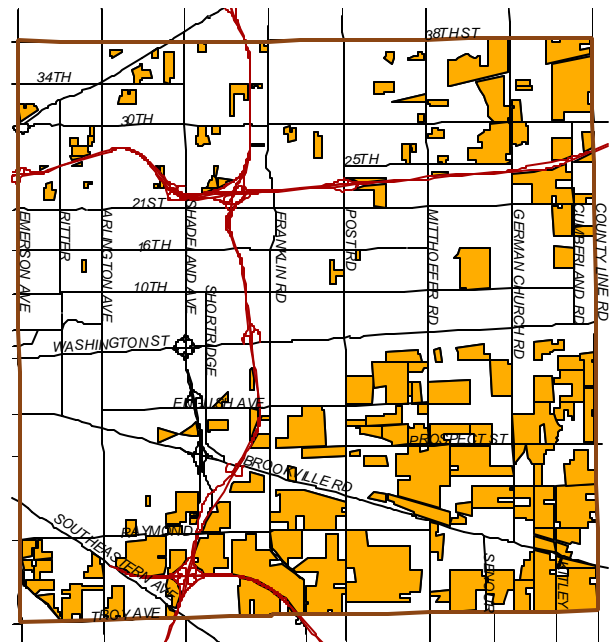
### *Demand for facilities and services*

Demand can be measured in a variety of ways and is a vital part of the assessment. Current demand and projected future demand are both highlighted in the assessment.

# Warren Township

There are 6,660 acres of undeveloped land, primarily in the northeast corner of the township and south of Washington Street. Future growth and development will increase demand for facilities and services, and may require new sites for additional facilities.

*Undeveloped Land, in grey, in Warren Township.  
(Division of Planning, 1997)*



## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### Evaluation of Existing Plans

Existing plans for Warren Township have been evaluated to provide background information and serve as a jumping-off point for this Assessment. The plans which are relevant to Warren Township are the:

- Warren Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
- Indianapolis Thoroughfare Plan;
- 38<sup>th</sup> Street/Shadeland Area Plan;
- Irvington Neighborhood Plan;
- Consolidated Eastside Neighborhood Plan;
- Far Eastside Neighborhood Plan;
- United North East Neighborhood Plan;
- Indianapolis Greenways Plan; and
- Pathways to the Future: Indianapolis - Marion County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan.

#### *Comprehensive Land Use Plan (1992)*

Development in Warren Township is guided by the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The plan recommends land uses (residential, commercial, industrial, parks, or special uses), lists Thoroughfare Plan priority improvements for township roadways, and identifies critical areas in the township that need special consideration.

The township's planning and development goals are to:

- Encourage the development of recreational facilities and enhance the public park system.
- Enhance the quality and aesthetics of roadways.
- Encourage a balance of industrial, commercial, and residential development.
- Preserve rural character and reduce traffic impacts by the development of very low density residential subdivisions.

- Cluster medium density residential uses near shopping areas to buffer higher intensity uses from lower intensity uses.
- Promote professional office development in areas of high visibility and good roadway access.
- Concentrate industrial development in areas currently zoned industrial and in areas in the southwest portion of the township.
- Encourage high density residential development around transit routes.
- Maintain and enhance the quality of the public school system.
- Decrease levels of traffic congestion and create residential boulevards.

The plan recommends that development occur in areas already served by school, roadway, sewer, and water systems and that it not be permitted at intensities which may overburden these systems. A related policy was to have developers provide the necessary upgrades to or expansions of the existing infrastructure for all new developments.

Future land use designations were recommended for all land within Warren Township. More acreage was designated Very Low Density compared to the 1984 Comprehensive Plan. Lower density residential land uses are for areas that are environmentally sensitive and have lower infrastructure capacities.

Urban conservation and linear and other park uses are recommended along and adjacent to significant stream and railroad corridors. The plan strongly discourages development in floodway, floodplain, and wetland areas.

Commercial and industrial land uses are recommended near interstate interchanges, functional railroads, and arterial roads.

### ***The Indianapolis Thoroughfare Plan (1999)***

The Thoroughfare Plan recommends the following priority improvements:

- Interchange modification at I-465 and Brookville Road;
- Interchange modification at I-465 and Shadeland Road;
- Interchange modification at I-465 and Washington Street;
- Interchange modification at I-465 and I-70;
- New interchange at I-70 and German Church Road;
- Interchange modification at I-74 and Post Road;
- Widening of Franklin Road from two lanes to four lanes between 21<sup>st</sup> Street and 38<sup>th</sup> Street;
- Widening of 21<sup>st</sup> Street from two lanes to four lanes between Emerson Avenue and Arlington Avenue;
- Widening of 21<sup>st</sup> Street from two lanes to four lanes between Post Road and Mitthoefer Road;
- Widening of Brookville Road from two lanes to four lanes between Arlington Avenue and Hunter Drive;
- Widening of Brookville Road from four lanes to six lanes between I-465 and Franklin Road;
- Widening of Brookville Road from two lanes to four lanes between Franklin Road and East Carroll Road; and
- Widening of Washington Street from four lanes to six lanes between I-465 and East County Line Road.

The interstate interchange at I-70 and Post Road has already been constructed.

### ***38<sup>th</sup> Street/Shadeland Area Plan (1986)***

The purpose of the plan is to develop a strategy for the future growth and development of the 38<sup>th</sup> Street and Shadeland area.

Goals for the commercial areas included providing adequate incentives and guides for the maintenance and improvement of commercial establishments. A second goal is to provide more establishments, oriented to area needs, in the commercial areas.

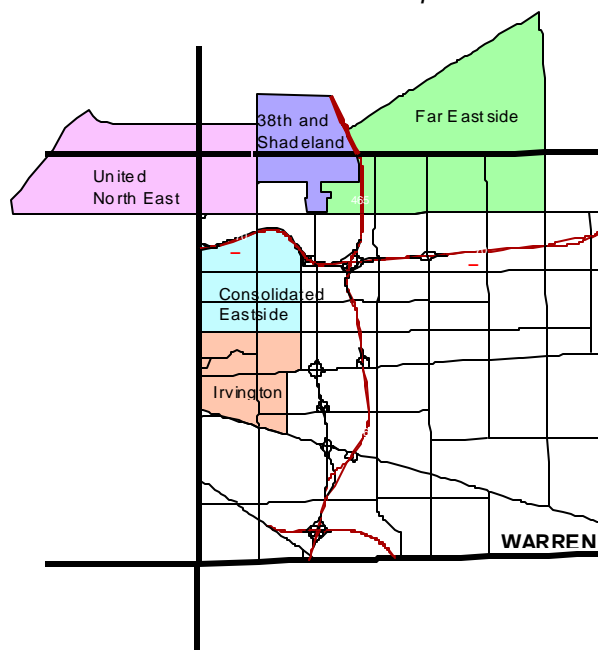
Other recommendations included the maintenance and enhancement of housing stock, the provision of a coherent pedestrian and vehicular transportation system, the development of a safe and secure area, and the upgrade of existing park facilities and accessibility.

The community recommended an increased level of involvement of businesses and area residents in enhancing the physical aspects of the area.

Finally, the plan included a recommendation to enhance the quality of acceptable light industrial uses that will not conflict with the residential or commercial communities.

A guideline for land use is to enhance and unify commercial uses along Shadeland Avenue, 38<sup>th</sup> Street west of Shadeland, and along Pendleton Pike. Another guideline was to increase the

*Sub-Area Plans for Warren Township*



number of industrial uses south of 34<sup>th</sup> Street and along the Conrail Railroad, between Arlington Avenue and 38<sup>th</sup> Street. A third recommendation was to develop vacant land along the northeast corridor (bounded by 46<sup>th</sup> Street, Shadeland Avenue, Conrail Railroad and I-465) into a high density residential use near 46<sup>th</sup> Street and a light industrial use near I-465.

#### ***Irvington Neighborhood Plan (1986)***

The purpose of the plan is to analyze the key components of the area and their interrelationships. The plan outlines strategies for the future growth and development of the neighborhood.

The commercial goals and strategies centered on attracting neighborhood-oriented businesses, providing public and private sector incentives for business growth and development, and marketing the unique aspects of the area.

The residential goals and strategies consist of maintaining and enhancing the housing stock and preserving a family-oriented, residential neighborhood. A strategy is to carefully monitor and limit the conversion of single-family homes for multi-family use.

In terms of public safety, the recommendation is to maintain and continue to enhance a physically and perceptually safe, secure neighborhood environment.

The community recommended that the image of East Washington Street be upgraded to become a viable commercial/neighborhood center. The need for comprehensive sign standards is stated as well.

Recommendations for industrial development include attracting quality light and general industrial uses to areas that would not conflict with residential neighborhoods and to remove industrial uses from areas that are in conflict.

In the area of historic preservation, the recommendation is to restore the Julian House as a functional asset to Irvington as a residence, office structure or other use.

#### ***Consolidated Eastside Neighborhood Plan (1990)***

The plan area consists primarily of single family homes, but also includes Community Hospital and the Naval Air Warfare Center. The purpose of the plan is to address the conflict between hospital-related businesses and residential areas, and the influence of deteriorated rental property on the surrounding neighborhood.

Critical areas are identified in the process. Since the Consolidated Eastside Neighborhood is almost completely developed, changes in land use and zoning are suggested to correct inappropriate classifications, to guide revitalization in transitional areas, and to separate incompatible land uses.

The plan also recommends the formation of a Community Development Corporation; the rehabilitation of structures in the Windsor Village area; the preservation of existing housing stock; and, the development of commercial and industrial land uses that would benefit the community and the city.

#### ***Far Eastside Neighborhood Plan (1996)***

The Far Eastside Neighborhood is a suburban area that has developed within the last 30 years.

The area was chosen in October of 1994 as one of nine Neighborhood Preservation Initiative communities across the United States. This initiative of the Pew Charitable Trust is aimed at determining a means of stabilizing neighborhoods that remain strong but have shown signs of decay.

The projects that the community rated highest were:

- Developing a gathering place at a major intersection.
- Locating a branch library.
- Reducing crime, particularly gang and drug activity.
- Creating a sidewalk system that links major destinations with residential areas and connects to the Indianapolis Greenways.
- Developing standards dealing with the appearance and safety of the area's commercial and industrial facilities and methods of implementing them.
- Providing more police patrols.
- Developing a new community park.
- Constructing a new Greenleaf Community Center building.
- Building a new retail development in the area.

#### ***United North East Neighborhood Plan (1998)***

This plan is an update to the Forest Manor Subarea Plan (1976), the Orchard Keystone Neighborhood Plan (1987), and the Meadows/Fall Creek Neighborhood Plan (1987).

The community's goals are to:

- Attract businesses.
- Support existing businesses.
- Increase positive activities for youth.
- Improve community relations with the police department.
- Remove drugs from the community.
- Improve safety in the community.
- Create community togetherness.
- Keep housing affordable and attractive.
- Increase senior citizen services and expand facilities.
- Strengthen park facilities and recreation services.
- Foster communication between the school system and parents.

- Improve school facilities and school transportation.
- Advance school educational services.
- Rejuvenate the appearance of the neighborhood.

The land use recommendations for the area south of 38<sup>th</sup> Street between Whittier and Audubon are commercial office, commercial retail and service, and special use. The existing residential in that area is not recommended as a future land use.

#### ***Indianapolis Greenways Plan (1994)***

The Indianapolis Greenways Plan has a vision for an interconnected regional network of open space that supports and promotes recreation, fitness, and conservation. The Greenways Plan looked at the Buck Creek, Pleasant Run, and Grassy Creek in Warren Township.

#### ***Buck Creek***

The Buck Creek corridor is over 11.55 miles long and flows through both Warren and Franklin Townships.

The public's vision for this greenway corridor specified that the corridor be carefully developed with links to existing schools, parks and population centers and with significant areas designated for conservation.

The greenway should provide access to the creek for canoeing at Paul Ruster Park and the Brookville, Thompson and Marlin Road overpasses. A biking and hiking trail should connect Paul Ruster Park, Southeastway Park, and Warren Township Community Park. Facilities at these parks should be improved by incorporating the Buck Creek trail with the trails within the parks.

Development of the corridor is inhibited by the environmental constraints caused by the lift station

at Troy Avenue and the combined sewer overflows north of Troy Avenue.

#### *Pleasant Run*

The Pleasant Run corridor runs through Center and Warren Townships.

A majority of the corridor is owned by the city. The corridor has an abundance of access points at schools, parks, and open fields.

The public vision for Pleasant Run included the development of biking, hiking, and nature trails along the length of the corridor. The plan suggested that the woods and “Fake Lake” at the Pleasant Run headwaters be developed into a community park. Other new parks could be located at renovated pedestrian bridges.

The public vision statement identified restoration projects along the corridor including removing overgrown and diseased vegetation, eliminating the combined sewer overflows, repairing bridges, installing shelters and directional signage, and enhancing public safety features.

#### *Grassy Creek*

The Grassy Creek corridor lies entirely within Warren Township, beginning north of I-70, flowing 7.5 miles to the south, and emptying into Buck Creek south of U.S. 52.

Schools, parks, and other community facilities provide access along the corridor. The vision for the corridor focuses on the development of trails

for biking and hiking. The trails would provide safe paths for students attending Heather Hills School, Sunny Heights School, and John Marshall High School.

The trails would begin in the northern portion of the corridor at the rail crossing and travel south to I-70. The trails should be located on the east side of the creek south to 10<sup>th</sup> Street and continue southward to Washington Street.

The public vision stated that incentives should be provided to prevent inappropriate development in and along waterways.

#### ***Pathways to the Future: Indianapolis - Marion County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan (1999)***

This plan provides guidance to decision-makers in the form of basic information, goals and recommendations for the city’s parks and recreation system.

The park system in Warren Township consists of 630.6 acres or 6.4% of the total park acreage in Marion County. The Town of Cumberland operates two parks, consisting of 23 acres in Marion County. The Department of Parks and Recreation runs three pools, two golf courses, an ice rink, and a recreation center.

Four sites consisting of 174.5 acres have either been proposed or acquired in an effort to ensure adequate parkland for the future population of Warren Township.

## DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION SCENARIOS

In this Assessment, population projections look at both the year 2020 and at "build-out" population. Build-out population is the number of people anticipated to live in Warren Township in the year when every piece of property has been developed. The projections are based on the premise that development will occur as shown in the 1992 Warren Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan (with modifications for recent developments that have occurred differently than the plan recommended). Another assumption is that average household size in the township will remain constant at the 1990 level of 2.5 persons.

Determining when full build-out might occur is difficult due to the number of variables. The economy, changing demographics, and provision of roads, sewers, water and other infrastructure all have a major impact on rate of development.

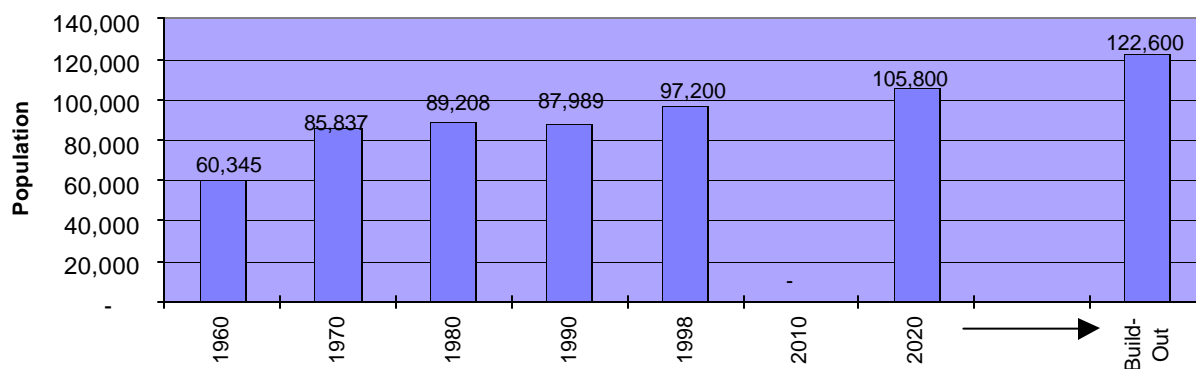
Three projections were used to estimate the 2020 population: cohort-survival method (96,683 population), employment-based method (102,550 population), and the land use method (105,800

population).

The cohort method considers births, deaths, and migration. The employment-based projection calculates population generated by future employment growth and distribution. The land use method is based on the percent change in population between 1980 and 1998. Census figures were used for the years 1980 and 1990. Population estimates for the years 1991 through 1998 were based on the number housing permits issued annually in Warren Township.

The tables in this Assessment are based on the land use projection for estimating the 2020 population. This method was selected because the projection indicates modest growth over the twenty year period, rather than minimal to no growth as seen with the other methods. With a significant amount of vacant land in Warren Township, it is reasonable for the city to anticipate further growth in that area. Plus, the twenty-year time frame of this assessment provides adequate time for a possible economic downturn and rebound.

*Historic and Projected Population for Warren Township.  
(Division of Planning, 1999)*



## EXPLORATION OF STANDARDS FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Local, state and national sources were researched to determine what standards currently exist for the provision of services and facilities. These standards were then applied to Warren Township as shown in the charts on the following pages.

Planning standards should not be the only method used for devising the demand for services and facilities in a community. Each community has distinctive needs that should be kept in mind throughout the planning process. However, these standards can be useful guidelines to follow when developing future plans, provided the inherent limitations of standards are understood.

The use of standards to determine need for services and facilities has several limitations. One limitation is the age of the standard and data being used. Standards can become outdated as technology and people's preferences change over time.

Typically standards are not localized. Most standards are set at a national level and do not take into account factors that may affect the use of the standard at a local level.

The source of a standard can be a consideration. If a standard is issued from an organization that would benefit from the increased need of a service, the standard may be artificially high.

Some standards are not well defined. They can be construed to mean different things. For example, the standard for Emergency Medical Services requires a certain number of vehicles per 1,000 population. However the type of vehicles is not defined. Whether the standard is for ambulances only, or a combination of ambulances, paramedic

vehicles, and extraction vehicles, is not specified. This can cause a problem when defining what is really needed in an area.

Marion County's townships are not walled-in communities that must provide all of their own services and facilities. Consumers of services and facilities are able to easily cross township boundaries to seek many of their needs. Warren Township residents frequently go outside the township to seek services and facilities while Warren Township facilities frequently serve persons from outside the township. Townships have been used for the Needs Assessments because in Marion County the townships are readily known geographic units and provide a easy way to think about issues that may be variable across the county.

### Localization

Most of the facility and service standards are nationally based. They should be considered guides. The uniqueness of every town, city and county, with their differing socioeconomic, climatic, geographic and cultural characteristics, makes it undesirable to apply all standards in the same manner in every community. In this assessment, localization of the standards was attempted through community surveys and public meetings.

### *Residential & Business Survey*

IUPUI's Polis Center and Public Opinion Laboratory conducted a community survey for the Division of Planning. The Center telephoned a random selection of 1200 Marion County households and 600 Marion County businesses. The residential survey is statistically significant at both the county and township level. The business survey did not ask as many questions as the residential survey and is statistically significant only at the county level. Both surveys are accurate

within five percentage points. Highlights of the survey results are shown in the chart below.

The residents in Warren Township tended to rate their school and library services as excellent or good more often than county residents as a whole. The residents in Warren also seemed to be more satisfied with the availability of affordable and elderly housing in their township.

On the other hand, the percentage of residents in Warren Township that think youth services are adequate is lower than the percentage of people county-wide thinking it is adequate.

### ***Focus Group***

On June 10, 1999, a focus group was held with representatives of various service and facility providers in Warren Township as well as representatives from local neighborhood and development organizations.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the adequacy of current facilities and services, how the various service and facility providers determine the appropriate level of service and how they plan to meet the needs of the growing population.

In addition to the needs of their own agency, participants were asked for their opinion of the adequacy of the township's services and facilities in general.

The focus group identified three areas that were currently the most pressing in Warren Township:

- infrastructure and utilities,
- commercial and retail development;
- parks and recreation facilities.

These three areas are discussed in more detail on the next page.

<b>SURVEY RESULTS</b>		
	Percent rating this service or facility as excellent or good	
	Warren Township Residents	Marion County Residents (Businesses)
Schools	75%	71% (businesses 60%)
Libraries	80%	76%
Parks	64%	63%
Fire Services	92%	91% (businesses 89%)
Law Enforcement	71%	70% (businesses 81%)
	Percent rating the provision of this service or facility as adequate	
Youth Services	38%	46%
Affordable Housing	61%	57% (businesses 59%)
Elderly Housing	58%	55%
Source: The Polis Center, <i>Survey of Marion County Residents and Businesses on Public Facility Needs</i> , 1999.		

### *Utilities & Infrastructure*

The focus of the Facility and Services Needs Assessment is not on transportation or utilities.

The Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization has an ongoing process for identifying transportation needs for the entire urbanized area of metropolitan Indianapolis. Similarly the capital improvements programming process plans for utilities, such as lifts stations and force mains.

In the focus group for Warren Township, participants indicated that transportation and utilities are two important elements in economic development and residential growth for the township. The focus group suggested that the township did not have adequate water and sewer facilities. Improved access to the interstates, wider roads, and better maintained roads were considered critical to the build out of the township. Interestingly, the 1992 Comprehensive Land Use Plan described Warren Township as having a high number of interstate interchanges compared to other suburban Marion County townships.

### *Commercial & Retail Development*

The focus group stated that improved utilities and transportation would attract new retail and commercial development. Healthy economic development was identified as necessary for enhancing the quality of life.

Some of the participants indicated a need for more restaurants and high-end retail businesses. Others said that additional grocery stores were needed in the northern part of the township.

### *Parks & Recreation Facilities*

Some participants said that the township needed new parks and added facilities and services within the existing parks.

Not only were commercial and retail development and utilities and infrastructure considered

important currently, but they were also identified as critical elements of Warren Township's future.

Schools were also expected to have a great influence on Warren Township over the next ten years. The focus group participants expressed the need to enhance early childhood programs.

### *Public Meeting*

On July 29, 1999, a meeting of the general public was held. The purpose of this meeting was to present the information collected to date and to gauge the public perceptions of the adequacy of civic facilities and services.

The participants did not agree with the standards for recreation centers. They felt that additional centers would be needed as the township develops.

The participants stated that law enforcement services were stretched too thin. They indicated that response times and the number of officers on patrol was inadequate.

The adequacy of future medical services was questioned. One person commented that the medical facilities and professionals in Warren Township serve the residents from Hancock County as well. Another participant said that the standards do not take into account health insurance policies that restrict the choice of physicians and hospitals. Some residents in Warren Township are prevented from seeking medical care in the township.

Some participants indicated that new office development is important for the township. It would attract higher-end housing. According to the discussion that followed, some residents believe that commercial developers are discouraged from developing in Warren

Township due to remonstrations at rezoning hearings.

Redevelopment along the Shadeland Avenue corridor and along Washington Street was considered critical to the future of Warren Township.

One participant mentioned that there was a need to construct sidewalks on bridges, public property, and handicapped accessible bus routes.

According to participants, a high demand exists for youth services. It was suggested that IndyParks and the school districts coordinate their planning for additional youth services, taking into account the growth in the student-age population.

Participants said that the old city of Indianapolis receives more services, facilities, and infrastructure than the newer suburban areas.

## FACILITIES AND SERVICES ASSESSED

The following tables and commentary are the results of comparing supply and demand of facilities and services. National, state and local standards have been applied to the current and projected population to determine the demand for facilities and services now, in 2020, and at build-out. The tables show the current supply of services and facilities and then compares demand and supply to find need.

### Education

The Warren Township Metropolitan School District and the Indianapolis Public Schools system provided information on their growth and development plans. IPS operates elementary and middle schools in Warren Township. The Warren Township MSD educates students from kindergarten through high school.

This assessment does not include information from private schools since fewer than 10% of the student-age population in Warren Township attends private schools. According to 1997-1998 figures from the Indiana Department of Education (DOE), there were 262 students in Warren Township who were enrolled in private, non-

Catholic schools. For the 1990-1991 school year, the last year that DOE kept statistics on Catholic Schools, there were 816 students in Warren Township who attended non-public schools. Approximately 70 students in Warren Township are home-schooled, but the number is steadily growing.

The Indianapolis Public School system's long range plans may include adding an elementary school in Warren Township to meet anticipated demand.

The Warren Township MSD hired the consulting firm Steed Hammond Paul to prepare a long range study for the district. The firm completed the *Future Facilities Plan* in August 1999. The recommendations are to serve a guide for the Warren Township MSD over the next twenty years.

The following findings pertain to the future facility needs of the Warren Township MSD:

- A new Early Childhood Center will be a growth generator.
- All-Day Kindergarten should be implemented at the elementary schools.
- A charter school concept or specialized program offerings should be evaluated to attract population.

EDUCATION							
	Standard (#/pupils)	Current Township Demand	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Demand in 2020	Township Demand at Build-out	Source of Standard
Library book circulation	varies with population	874,800 books	688,370 books	-186,430 books	846,400 books	980,800 books	A/B
Library book stock	varies with population	243,000 books	117,203 books	-125,797 books	211,600 books	220,680 books	A/B
Source of Standard: A Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library, <i>Strategic Master Plan for Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library 1996 through 2004</i> , 1998. B Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <i>Development Impact</i> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994.							

- Projected enrollment will support a 14<sup>th</sup> and possibly a 15<sup>th</sup> 500 - 550 student elementary school and a 4<sup>th</sup> and potentially 5<sup>th</sup> 800 - 900 student middle school.
- K-8 campus configurations, like Sunny Heights and Stoneybrook Middle schools, offer benefits the community will support if expanded as a concept to include additional sites. The combined Sunny Heights and Stoneybrook Middle schools jointly occupy a 91.1 acre campus.
- At Warren Central High School, the Educational Services and Transportation Centers should be moved. The site acreage should be expanded to accommodate future growth and improve circulation and parking.
- Separate facilities should be provided for the 9<sup>th</sup> graders on the Warren Center High School campus.
- The scale within buildings should be reduced by using Learning Academies, Neighborhoods, Units, etc. to improve transitions and external size perception.
- Community fitness and wellness facilities should be added to Warren Central High School.
- Facilities should be located in areas with the greatest development or retention potential.
- The Warren Township MSD should develop partnerships with Realtors, developers, and public agencies to spur development in Warren Township.

The current trend in education planning is the use of performance standards as the primary service level measurement tool. The United States Department of Education emphasizes performance statistics to provide a picture of how well local education systems are doing. Examples of this type of measurement are student attendance, academic achievement and graduation rates. Since this assessment is focused on resources (rather than performance outcomes), the information displayed in the Education table pertains to space and staffing needs.

The Indianapolis-Marion County Library has divided the entire county into library districts. Warren Township is served by three districts: the Warren, the Brown, and the Emerson branch libraries. An estimated 80% of the Warren branch handles Warren Township residents. Approximately 18% of the Emerson branch district falls within Warren Township. An estimated 76% of the Brown branch district is in Warren Township.

Finally, the Central Library located downtown is a regional library that provides services to the entire county. The numbers used in the Education table reflect the library service coverage in Warren Township.

will nearly double.

### ***Parks & Recreation***

The standards for park acreage are a goal of Indianapolis Parks and Recreation. If this goal is met, the amount of park acreage in Marion County

The number of recreation facilities reported in the table below is a combination of facilities provided at city parks and public schools in the township.

<b>PARKS AND RECREATION</b>							
	Standard (#/persons)	Current Township Demand (based on standards for 97,200 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Demand in 2020 (105,800 people)	Township Demand at Build-out (122,600 people)	Source of Standard
Neighborhood Parks	1.3 acres /1,000	126.3 acres	206.7 acres	+80.2	137.6 acres	159.4 acres	E
Community Parks	6 acres/1,000	583 acres	135 acres	-448 acres	635 acres	736 acres	E
Regional Parks	10 acres/ 1,000	972 acres		-972 acres	1058 acres	1,226 acres	E
Playgrounds	1 playground/ 2,500 population	39 playgrounds	39 playgrounds		42 playgrounds	49 playgrounds	E
Outdoor basketball courts	1 court /5,000	19 courts	16 courts	-3 courts	21 courts	25 courts	E
Tennis courts	1 court /2,000	49 courts	47 courts	-2 courts	53 courts	61 courts	E
Baseball diamonds	1 diamond/ 5,000	19 diamonds	12 diamonds	-7 diamonds	21 diamonds	25 diamonds	E
Football fields	1 field/ 20,000	5 fields	5 fields		5 fields	6 fields	E
Soccer fields	1 field/ 10,000	10 fields	4 fields	-6 fields	11 fields	12 fields	E
Softball diamonds	1 diamond/ 5,000	19 diamonds	12 diamonds	-7 diamonds	21 diamonds	25 diamonds	E
Golf course	9 holes/ 25,000	35 holes	27 holes	-8 holes	38 holes	44 holes	E
Outdoor swimming pools	1 pool/ 20,000	5 pools	2 pools	-3 pools	5 pools	6 pools	E
Picnic shelters	1 shelter/ 5,000	19 shelters		-19 shelters	21 shelters	25 shelters	E
Trails	.15 mile/ 1,000	14.58 miles	1.85 miles	-12.73 miles	15.87 miles	18.39 miles	E
Recreation centers	1 center/ 50,000	2 centers	2 centers		2 centers	2 centers	E
Cemetery acreage	1 acre/1,600	1 acre	140 acres	+139 acres	13 acres	+1 acre annually	F
Source of Standard: E Indianapolis Parks and Recreation, <i>Pathways to the Future: Indianapolis - Marion County Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan</i> , 1999. F Indiana Cemetery Association, 1999.							

Not all facilities on public school property may be available to the general public. Facilities on private property, such as churches and private schools, that may be open to the public are not reported in the above table.

Youth athletic leagues will frequently have needs in excess of the standards shown above.

Several parks and recreation facilities in Warren Township almost meet, meet, or exceed the standards. The number of tennis courts comes close to meeting the standards. The number of playgrounds, recreation centers, and football fields currently meet the standards. Neighborhood park acreage exceeds the standard. A neighborhood park is typically within walking, rather than driving, distance.

The most noticeable deficit in Warren Township is the absence of a regional park. A regional park is

designed to provide a sense of remoteness from urban elements and to contain major recreational facilities. Warren Township residents have access to two regional parks outside the township—Fort Benjamin Harrison State Park in Lawrence Township and Southeastway Park in Franklin Township. There are no plans at this time to construct a regional park in Warren Township.

The acreage that is zoned for cemetery usage in Warren Township is more than adequate to meet the needs of township residents for next twenty years. Memorial Park Cemetery and Washington Park Cemetery are the two largest cemeteries. Both have sufficient space based upon current trends in burial and based upon projected death rates over the next twenty years for Warren Township.

## Medical

Warren Township appears to have an adequate supply of physicians and dentists. Many physicians probably choose to have offices in Warren Township because of the proximity to Community East Hospital.

The number of mental health professionals is low according to the standards.

Located on the west side of Warren Township, Community East Hospital appears to have an excess of hospital beds to meet the needs of

Warren Township residents.

However, use of standards on a Township basis may not be an adequate method for evaluating the need for future hospital beds. The choice and usage of hospitals is often controlled by the management contracts of insurance carriers and not by patients. The location of the hospital, close to Center Township, increases the likelihood that the hospital serves a wider regional area. Furthermore, the standards continue to change over time due to more outpatient surgeries, reduced hospital stays, and less invasive procedures.

MEDICAL							
	Standard (#/persons)	Current Township Demand (based on standards for 97,200 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Demand in 2020 (105,800 people)	Township Need at Build-out (122,600 people)	Source of Standard
Physicians	1 physician/ 3,500	28 physicians	217 physicians	+189 physicians	31 physicians	35 physicians	G/K
Dentists	1 dentist/ 5,000	20 dentists	82 dentists	+62 dentists	22 dentists	25 dentists	G/K
Mental Health Personnel	1 professional / 2,000	49 professionals	19 professionals	-30 professionals	53 professionals	61 professionals	B/K
Hospital Beds	1 bed/250	389 beds	739 beds	+350 beds	424 beds	490 beds	B/K
Source of Standard: B Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <i>Development Impact</i> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994. G Indiana Department of Health, 1999. K Area Hospitals, Clinics, etc. and Yellow page search.							

## Safety

The Warren Township Fire Department recently completed its own needs assessment based upon standards developed by the International City & County Municipal Association's Commission on International Fire Accreditation.

Currently, the Fire Department has three personnel allocated to each engine. The standards recommend four personnel be allocated to each engine. To meet the standards, an additional thirty-five personnel would need to be hired.

As the southern part of the township develops, the Department plans to add a fire station in the southeast quadrant and relocate the station in the

southwest quadrant. Property has already been set aside. An additional fifteen personnel, one engine, one ambulance, and, possibly, a specialty vehicle would be added to serve the southeast station.

Finally, as the Department grows, additional administrative personnel will be needed. It is expected that the existing seven administrative personnel would double to fourteen over the next twenty years.

The Indianapolis Fire Department operates in the north and east sections of the township, in areas that are almost fully developed. Given the small amount of vacant land within their boundaries, it is assumed that IFD is operating at its build out

SAFETY							
	Standard (#/persons)	Current Township Demand (for police, based on 97,200 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status (+/-)	Township Demand in 2020 (105,800 people)	Township Need at Build-out (122,600 people)	Source of Standard
EMS Full-time Personnel	6 professionals / vehicle	30 professionals	24 professional s	-6 profes- sionals	36 professionals	36 professional s	H/I
EMS Vehicles	variable	5 vehicles	5 vehicles		6 vehicles	6 vehicles	H/I
Fire Personnel	variable	138 professionals	102 professional s	-35 profes- sionals	159 professionals	159 professional s	H/I
Fire Vehicles	variable	19 vehicles	19 vehicles		21 vehicles	21 vehicles	H/I
Fire Facilities	1 station/ service area	7 stations	7 stations		8 stations	8 stations	H/I
Police Personnel	1 officer/ 500 population	194 officers	229 officers	+35 officers	212 officers	245 officers	B/J
Police Vehicles	1 vehicle/ 1,667 population	58 vehicles	168 vehicles	110 vehicles	63 vehicles	74 vehicles	B/J
Police Facilities	1 sq. ft./ 5 population	19,440 square feet	53,152 square feet	33,712 square feet	21,160 square feet	24,520 square feet	B/J
Source of Standard: B Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <i>Development Impact</i> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994. H Warren Township Fire Department, 1999. I Indianapolis Fire Department (Standards were not applied to the Indianapolis Fire Department since area built-out.) J Indianapolis Police Department/Marion County Sheriff's Department/Cumberland Police							

capacity in Warren Township. Replacement and renovation, rather than the addition, of facilities and personnel is anticipated. The data for IFD is included in the totals, but it was not used in determining the need for future services and facilities.

According to the survey conducted by the Polis Center, the residents in Warren and Lawrence Townships are more likely to rate law enforcement as excellent. Three agencies have jurisdiction in Warren Township including the Marion County Sheriff's Department, the Indianapolis Police Department and the Cumberland Police Department.

The Sheriff's Department employs approximately 1,030 officers and other personnel. The Department operates several countywide facilities including the City-County Building offices and the Marion County Jail.

The Indianapolis Police Department also has jurisdiction in Warren Township. The East and South Districts overlap Warren Township and neighboring townships.

The Safety table also includes data from the Cumberland Police Department on the number resources it has committed to Warren Township.